

Do republicans propose to repudiate the glorious platform of principles which they adopted at Chicago, with so much unanimity? We fear that a portion of the party, frightened at the mad threats of the slave oligarchy, begin to waver in their support of it. We hear of compromises urged by republicans, in aid of congress, which violate the pledged faith of the party which was pledged when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated. It is well enough just now, to refer to the Chicago Platform, and see what it says in relation to slavery, that we may be guided in the true path of honor and consistency by its teachings. The following are the seventh and eighth planks of the platform:

7. That the new dogma that the constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporary exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it, and we deny the authority of congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

1. Here we have it asserted that the constitution does not carry slavery into any of the territories.

2. The normal condition of every territory is that of freedom.

3. That it is our duty, whenever legislation is necessary, to maintain the freedom of the territories.

4. It is denied that congress, territorial legislatures or individuals, can give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

According to these principles, all of our territories, including New Mexico, are free to-day. If they are free, will any republican assert that they ought not to be kept so? That it is not necessary to legislate to maintain this freedom? If republicans stand by the Chicago Platform, how can they agree to Mr. Kellogg's compromise, which prohibits congress and the territorial legislatures from passing laws to abolish slavery, or in any manner interfering with it, south of 36° 30'?

Again, how can a republican, standing upon the Chicago platform, agree to the Crittenden amendments, which make it the duty of congress to protect slavery in all of our territory, south of 36° 30', and in all which may be hereafter acquired, south of that line?

The republicans are called upon to repudiate the main position of their platform in order to conciliate southern traitors, under a menace that if they do not comply, the government will be broken up.

This is precisely the state of things at the present time. The question is, shall the republicans back down and compromise in the face of threats of violence and dissolution.

Relief for Kansas.

More than 50,000 people are now dependent upon contributions from abroad for subsistence during the winter, and until they can raise crops for themselves.

It requires an enormous amount of provisions to supply such a number of people, and the liberal donations which have been sent forward, are nearly exhausted. These people must not be permitted to die of starvation. It would be a disgrace to us as a civilized and christian people to allow a calamity of this kind to overwhelm our brethren in Kansas, when our granaries are overflowing with the abundance of a bountiful harvest.

We hope those who have not given to the relief fund, will do so promptly and liberally, and that those who have once given will give again.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The president sent a message to congress, yesterday, detailing the negotiations between himself and South Carolina in relation to Fort Sumter. He declines to give up the fort; says Major Anderson does not ask reinforcements, but should his safety require it, every effort will be made to supply him. He concludes:

If, with all the multiplied professions of the president's anxiety for peace, the authorities of South Carolina shall assault Fort Sumter and sacrifice the lives of a handful of brave men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility.

COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.—The appointment of commissioners to Washington is practically defeated by the action of the two houses, of our legislature. We rejoice that it is so, and the people of the state, we believe, are of the same opinion. We have seen but one republican paper, out of Milwaukee and Madison, which is in favor of it.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—A Springfield correspondent of the Evening Post says that a vigorous growth of comely whiskers has entirely changed Mr. Lincoln's facial appearance. The improvement is remarkable. The gaunt, hollow cheeks, and lank jaw-bones are so enveloped as to give fullness and rotundity to the entire face, and if he escapes the barbers Mr. Lincoln will go to Washington an exceedingly presentable man.

Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is spoken of as likely to be post master general under Lincoln.

Are not our delegation in congress entitled to our confidence and support? Then let us assure them that we appreciate their bold manliness in the defence of the constitution, as it is, and deprecate all tinkering, by traitors, of the old chart our fathers gave us, by which we have sailed so smoothly and prosperously, until treason at the south has become rampant, and struck terror into the hearts of the terrified democracy.

Let us encourage them by a loud remonstrance against any innovation upon the sacred charter of our rights and liberties.

While the democrats and others are petitioning congress to adopt measures to amend the constitution, to pacify the traitors and seceders at the south, should we do nothing to encourage our representatives to stick to their principles, and yield up nothing to traitors—the constitution as it is, nothing more and nothing less, and the laws under it to be enforced? Come, who moves in this important business? Who will take the initiative? LET IT BE DONE AT ONCE AND WITH A WILL.

JOSIAH SPAULDING.

State Agricultural Society.

The report of the treasurer of the state agricultural society has been presented to the legislature. It embraces the amount of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending Dec. 12, 1860, and is as follows:

Amount in treasury, Dec. 12, 1859, as per last report	\$775 31
Amount received from D. J. Powers, late secy.	60 00
" " " " " " " "	3,000 00
" " " " " " " "	2,000 00
" " " " " " " "	612 30
" " " " " " " "	320 00
" " " " " " " "	50 00
" " " " " " " "	4,703 37
" " " " " " " "	1,000 00
" " " " " " " "	94 50
" " " " " " " "	1,000 00
" " " " " " " "	\$13,736 84
Amount paid from fund—orders returned and cancelled, marked A.	\$10,352 96
Amount paid from premium fund—orders returned and cancelled, marked B.	2,826 25
Amount paid on note at State Bank.	500 00
Interest on note at State Bank.	22 00
Interest on note of N. H. Leffingwell.	30 00
Interest on note of N. H. Leffingwell.	15 00
" of balance in treasury, Dec. 12, 1860.	91 87

According to this statement, which is pretty hard "figuring," but agrees with the copy, it will be seen, after deducting the magnificent balance of 91 cents on hand, the society has expended \$13,736 84, and of this large amount only \$2,826 25 was used in payment of premiums. The society, moreover, is in debt \$1500 for money borrowed and used (the past year, viz: \$1000 to N. H. Leffingwell and \$500 of the \$1000 loan from the State Bank. It will also be noticed that among the receipts nothing is reported for entries of articles exhibited at the state fair, while the proceeds of the sale of tickets is \$4,703 37. A correspondent of the Milwaukee Wisconsin is puzzled about the small amount received from the sale of tickets, when it was claimed that during the Thursday of the fair at least 30,000 persons visited the fair grounds.

Perhaps we can explain this, as well as the omission to report anything received from exhibitors, by republishing a statement we made in the Gazette at the close of the fair.

"Except to life members, nothing but single admissions were issued. Exhibitors were allowed six tickets for each entry, and by this arrangement, after paying \$1 for the entry, tickets to the amount of \$1.50 were received. One individual, to avail himself of the benefit of this arrangement, entered a scrap book, and entries of other articles of an unimportant character were made for the same purpose. We heard of one individual who received sixty tickets on entries which cost him \$10, and thereby received 20 tickets over the cost of the entries."

Another system of good "financiering" on the part of exhibitors has since come to our knowledge. An individual took up a load of agricultural implements for exhibition, drawn by a span of very common "roadsters." With an eye to the main chance, he entered his team, as well as his implements for competition, paying \$1 for the entry and receiving a week's keeping for his horses at the expense of the society.

If the large item of \$10,352 96 in the disbursements had been given to the public instead, there would be a better opportunity to judge as to the manner in which the management of the society has been conducted. We hope, however, before another legislative appropriation is made that a full investigation will be had. It certainly seems as if so large an expenditure as nearly \$14,000 ought to produce greater and better results.

P. S. A friend suggests that a remedy for the evils complained of would be to double the appropriation from the state, and endow yearly a model farm and place it under the charge of the officers of this society. Without endorsing this plan, we submit it for consideration.

MICHIGAN.—A republican state convention is called in Michigan to nominate a candidate for a judge of the supreme court. The term of Judge Manning expires. The convention will be held at Lansing on the 20th day of February.

One of the means adopted by the secessionists to exasperate public feeling at the south is the circulation of a forged letter from Mr. Lincoln sympathizing with old John Brown, and otherwise misrepresenting him. Printed copies of this letter have been circulated throughout Virginia and North Carolina to stir up the people of those states to secession and rebellion.—The Charleston Mercury publishes it as genuine.

What is the use of "compromising" with such scoundrels, or their deluded followers?

NEW YORK SENATOR.—The vote in the New York legislature on Tuesday last, for U. S. Senator, was as follows:

Harris, rep.,	22	88	110
Seymour, dem.,	9	81	40

Majority for Harris, 70

They have just received a steam fire engine at Fort Wayne, Indiana, whereat the people of that city are glad. The Times says that on its first trial, steam was got up in six minutes, and it forced water 210 feet through a 1½ inch nozzle.

The Argus says: "About as had a 'tangle' as a legislative body ever got into was that in the assembly yesterday morning, in the attempt to make the journal appear as it ought to appear, and show that the House refused to concur in the second Senate amendment. In the first place, it appeared that not only was the vote as given counted wrong, but Mr. Temple who had voted 'no' was recorded 'aye.' This mistake was corrected, and so the journal was left, showing a majority one way, and the question carried the other.

Of course the simple way was to go ahead and further correct the journal so as to make it a true record. But, instead of that, the assembly went to reconsidering its action the day before, on the motion of Mr. Graham who voted, in fact, with the minority. Things got, at length, so badly mixed up that, to disentangle them, the speaker was obliged to entertain a motion to reconsider the vote taken to reconsider the vote of the assembly the day before! That was a twisting of parliamentary usage seldom witnessed. The difficulty was at length solved by correcting the journal, as should have been done in the first place.

The assembly refusing to concur in the second amendment, the resolution went back to the senate again, and they refused to recede. If both houses remain in the same temper—as they are quite likely to do—the whole proposition will fail."

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DETROIT, Feb. 8.—9 P. M.

The democratic state convention to nominate judge of the supreme court, met in this city yesterday. Resolutions declaring devotion to the union, opposing coercion, and favoring compromise were adopted. The resolutions are to be forwarded to the Washington commissioners, claiming to represent the views of a majority of the people of the state. The convention adjourned to March 7th, without making a nomination.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Feb. 6.

Delegates will be appointed to the Montgomery convention as members of conference, until a vote is taken on the ordinance of secession by the people.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.

There is an immense secession torchlight procession here to-night—the largest ever held: great enthusiasm.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—9 P. M.

The train by which the fugitive slave, Anderson, was coming to Toronto, from Brandon, is blocked up by snow, and the case is postponed till tomorrow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says, "I am satisfied from positive information received from Charleston that the attack has only been postponed until they can erect a sufficient number of batteries in favor of the measure, but some difference of opinion as to detail. The original bill proposed to appoint Mills Jones of Jefferson to spend the money. The committee on judiciary reported a substitute, appropriating it to Kansas relief committee, and allowing the money to be expended on vouchers of Gen. Pomeroy, chairman of such committees. This substitute, after much discussion and some amendments, was adopted by a decisive vote, and passed 19 to 5. All the democrats on the floor opposed the proposition and voted against it, two republicans, Sweet and Virgin voting with them."

In the assembly the bill, after considerable discussion, pro and con, in which Messrs. expressed doubts of its constitutionality, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hicks and Caverno. The majority of the committee are friendly to the bill.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill requiring payment of taxes in certain cases; provides that no paper affecting in any way the title to land, shall be recorded unless accompanied by certificates of proper officer for which there are delinquent taxes against it. This is an important bill.

DOWN EAST.—The mercury has been about 35 degrees below zero in the northern part of the state of Maine—but nobody cares, for wood doesn't cost anything up there.

The depth of snow in New Hampshire at the present time is almost unparalleled. Messengers making the journey, have to wade through it, and the roads are very much impeded. In Western New York, a vast amount of snow has fallen.

The snow is full five feet deep in the roads through the White Mountain district and the gorges between the summits are filled with snow enough to last till the fourth of July.

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing Jan. 31, states that it has been found that the cotton battery will not float; so it has been necessary to abandon it. The same authority states that Judge Monroe, presiding in the Court of Quarter Sessions, has decided that the legal opinions of Judge Story are still binding. The British consul at Charleston, he states, has only given papers to ships whose cargo is the property of British citizens, and he has done this in order that the interests of those he represents should not suffer from the folly of South Carolina, over which they have no control, and for which they are in no way responsible. He has even given papers to American ships, if their cargoes are consigned to British merchants, but these American ships had, first of all to assure him that they sailed under the Stars and Stripes, and not under the Palmetto flag.

THE LATE SENATORIAL CONTEST.—The La Crosse Republican publishes a letter from the Hon. C. C. Washburn, dated at Washington, January 26, and addressed to Milton Barlow, of La Crosse, a staunch supporter of Mr. Washburn, and a true and tried man, from which we take the following extracts:

MY DEAR SIR.—By the time this reaches La Crosse, I presume you will have returned home. I avail myself of the earliest leisure moment since hearing the result of the senatorial contest, to express my thanks to you, and other friends, who so generously volunteered to go, to make it possible for me to resign the senatorship. I wish you to convey to them, on and all, my most grateful acknowledgments. Though their efforts were not successful, I am no less obliged to them. I hope none of them will suppose that defeat has been the source of the slightest mortification. Far from it.—It has hardly proved a source of regret so far as I am personally concerned. I leave congress at a time when my private business requires all of my time and attention.

After a service of six years, I leave, possessing, as far as I know, the good will and confidence of my constituents. I am entirely willing that my record, as it now is, should stand. I have felt it my duty to press my name for the senatorship. I wish you to convey to them, on and all, my most grateful acknowledgments. Though their efforts were not successful, I am no less obliged to them. I hope none of them will suppose that defeat has been the source of the slightest mortification. Far from it.—It has hardly proved a source of regret so far as I am personally concerned. I leave congress at a time when my private business requires all of my time and attention.

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A CHINESE WIZARD.—EXTRAORDINARY JUGGLING FEATS.—A correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of the feats of a juggler, in the streets of Peking:—"He first of all spoke for about five minutes with all the volubility of Chas. Matthews, evidently saying something witty, for the people round laughed heartily. In the middle of his harangue, however, he was seized with a fit of choking, and after an effort of trying to get something out of his throat drew forth a little slip of bamboo, like a Lisbon toothpick, then another and another, then he sneezed, and then they came from his nostrils, then from his eyes; until he completed the number of thirty-seven, by making one appear half-way out of each orifice at the same time, and then the lot on the ground for any one to examine.

He next took three glass balls, about an inch in diameter, and placed them singly between his lips, sucked them into his month and swallowed first a red one, then a blue, and last of all a white one; here was a little interlude of toothpicks and talking, after which he walked gravely round the ring, stopping four times; each time he gave himself a shake and a jump, when the balls were distinctly heard to jingle inside of him.

On completing his round, after several efforts, he spat the balls out on the ground in the same order he had swallowed them—the red first, the white last. He then took two more balls, one of polished steel about the size of a hen's egg, and another of glass, the same size. These he first let fall on the ground to show they were solid; then, placing them between his lips swallowed them like the smaller ones, but with great difficulty, it swelling the throat as it went down; here more toothpicks and talking, while he prepared two swords, about an inch wide and twenty long, very like polished hoop iron, clasped them, together to show that they were real, and passed both down his throat, one once, until they struck the balls with an audible click; withdrawing these he placed his hands behind his ears, and after several apparently painful trials, each ball rose in his throat, and fell from his mouth to the ground with a heavy thump."

AN IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE BILL.—An act for the better security of the wages of laboring men has been introduced into the legislature of Pennsylvania, and will probably become a law. It provides that all wages due from the owners of manufacturing establishments to their laborers and employees for a period of not exceeding six months immediately preceding the death or insolvency of such owner or owners, shall be a lien upon the establishment, and shall be first paid from the proceeds of its sale, provided that the claim be presented to the officer executing the writ before distribution of the proceeds of the sale. Another section provides that in case of the dissolution by death or otherwise, of any partnership, firm, or incorporated company, all debts due or owing to operatives or laborers for services performed for such partnership, firm or incorporated company, for any period not exceeding one year, shall first be provided for and paid out of the effects of the assets of said firm or company in preference of or to any other claim.

UNION SENTIMENT IN

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. Goodrich, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Lectures, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Geo. C. Hickman, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. **UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.**—H. W. Beas, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. Friday evening service 7½ P. M. **CHRIST CHURCH.**—H. W. Spalding, Pastor. Sunday services, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. **PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.**—Sabbath services at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. **CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—M. P. Kinnear, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. **METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—J. H. Jones, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **ST. COLUMB, (Catholic).**—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. John Connor, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M., and 10½ A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

Public Schools.

Office of the Board of Education, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. At a meeting of the Board of Education, held this day at their office, it was resolved that the next term of the Public Schools of the city of Janesville should commence on Monday the 15th day of the present month. Teachers who are in the employ of the city, and those who have been notified that their services, as teachers, would be expected, will please hold themselves in readiness to enter upon the discharge of their duties at that time.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Clerk of Board of Education.

Cards for the Million.

We have just received a large invoice of card board of every variety, bought on very favorable terms; and having a large assortment of H. D. Wade's celebrated colored inks, we are prepared to furnish cards of any size, color or shape, in the best style and on short notice at the lowest cash prices. All who want anything in this line we invite to call on us, and examine styles and prices. We warrant all kinds of work to be as well done as at the best offices in Chicago.

New Shop.—Mr. G. Nettleton has nearly finished a large building, located near Hume's planing mill, to be used as a carpenter's shop and general finishing work. Its dimensions are 24x48 feet.

JANESVILLE BEATEN.—Milwaukee got the lead of Janesville during the last "cold snap." Wednesday morning the thermometer in some places dropping to 29° below zero, and in less exposed places to 14° below.

The Wisconsin says that the entire day was the coldest of the season. The sun has shone brightly all the while, and yet at noon the mercury was 15° below, in the rear of Isham & Co's wine and liquor store, in East Water St. At 2 P. M. it was 12° below in the same place, with the sun shining full upon the thermometer, as it hung against the building.

FAILURE OF THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Curtis L. North, the general agent of the Quaker City Insurance Company, after an examination for alleged fraudulent transactions in connection with the management of the company, has been held to bail in the sum of \$4000 to appear for trial in the recorder's court. The examination was conducted by Messrs. Hoynes and Miller for the prosecution, and Mr. Van Arman for the defense.

TAKEN BACK.—The students in Beloit College, who left in consequence of "a spree," have received permission to return, and will resume their former places.

The Westminster Review for January, republished in New York by Leonard Scott & Co., has been received. It contains several articles that will be read on this side of the Atlantic with more than ordinary interest at this time, as indicating the views and speculations of foreigners on American affairs. The following are the contents of the present number: Ancient Danish Ballads; Alcohol—What becomes of it in the Living Body; Canada; Bible Infidelity—Evangelical Defenders of the Faith; The Neapolitan and Roman Questions; American Slavery—the Impending Crisis; Cavour and Garibaldi; Dante and his English Translators; Contemporary Literature.

CHARTER MEETING.—From the want of a proper notice to the sheriff, the court room was not open last evening, and the meeting to act upon the proposed amendments to the city charter was not held. Would it not be well to call another meeting and apply to the sheriff for the use of the room?

GAS MEETING.—The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the gas company will be held this evening at the office of the lessees of the company.

THE LAST CHANCE.—To-night is Wyman's last exhibition. We speak knowingly when we say it is worthy of attendance. It is decidedly the best exhibition of the kind ever given in Janesville.

RENT OF P. O. BOXES IN NEW YORK.—By directions of the post master general the rent of private boxes in the New York city post office has been raised from \$6 to \$8 per annum. As there are 5,000 boxes in full demand, the annual revenue from this single source amounts to \$40,000. Some of the papers contend that the price should be raised to a still higher figure, or they be let at auction.

SERREITER BEATEN.—John Serreiter, the famous billiard player of Detroit, was beaten in a game of five hundred points, with John Deery of Cincinnati, last Wednesday. Serreiter had at the close one hundred and eighty-three points to secure. Deery made the largest run—one hundred and five.—Serreiter's largest run was sixty-eight.

Washington's Birth-Day.

The members of Washington Engine Company No. 3, of this city, will give a

Oyster Supper

at their Engine House, on the 22d of February. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The arrangements will appear "early" and no expense to enable their guests to enjoy themselves, and have a good time generally.

Tickets 50 Cts.

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Best Jobbing Offices

Have made the Gazette Office one of the Best Jobbing Offices in the West and without any superior in Wisconsin. With our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

we are enabled to execute any order for work with a

PROMPTNESS

unequaled in this section of the state, and

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS

we challenge a comparison with any or all.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be repeated without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing it,

in the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 3, 1861.

There was no material change to note in the grain market to-day, except that receipts were slightly better.

Wheat was in good demand for milling purposes at 70¢ and 71¢, and shipping grades were taken at 69¢ and 70¢.

Dressed hogs, under unfavorable news from the lake shore, were a little easier; receipts were 32 head which sold as follows: 1½ very choice averaging 41½ lbs each at 6,10, 8 extra fine boned av. 32½ at 6,05, 9 av 250 at 5,75, 6 av 290 at 6,00, 1 weighing 240 at 5,60, 1 weighing 300 at 5,75, 2 av. 300 at 6,00, the market closed dull at 6,00 for heavy.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 70½¢; fair fair to good dry shipping 69½¢; dump and grown 68¢.

CORN—shelled 26½¢ per 60 lbs, ear 26½¢ per 70 lbs.

OATS—in demand at 15½¢ per bushel.

RYE—declined to 23½¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good quality 30½¢ per 50 lbs, common 29½¢.

DRESSED HOGS—quiet at 5,75 to 6,00 per 100 for heavy, and 5,25 to 5,50 for light.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 1,50 to 1,70 per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty at 15½¢ for good to choice ones.

BUTTER—in good supply at 12½¢ per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 60¢; Dry, 50¢.

FLOUR—spring at retail 9,25, per 100 lbs.

POLITRY—dressed turkeys, 65¢; chickens, 50¢.

SHEEP—range from 60¢ to 90¢ each.

J. B. HYZER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware!

of all descriptions.

Have Troughs, Conductors & Gistern Pumps

Made to order. PUMPS REPAIRED. Shop over

Dann & Carter's Grocery Store, West Milwaukee Street

Janesville. **WANTS WANTED IN JANESVILLE**

mar20dwt

To Rent or For Sale.

THIS store now occupied by Messrs. Ricker & Harlow, on corner of West Milwaukee and Jackson streets.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

J. S. BARROWS,

Janesville, December 10th, 1860, declidwt

AMERICAN WATCHES!

Fine and Fashionable Jewelry.

Sterling Silver Ware, viz:

Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar and Salt

Shells, Cream Ladles, Butter and

Fruit Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Silver Plated Ware

of all kinds, the very best manufactured.

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

SCISSORS, SHEARS, &c.,

GILCHRIST'S RAZORS,

warranted to shave to your satisfaction.

CLOCKS & TIME PIECES.

All goods sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction

and particular attention paid to repairing Fine

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in

good style.

Cash paid for JED SILVER.

declidwt

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL

TROCHES

are aware of the importance of clearing a Cough or

"Common Cold" in its first stages; that which is

the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected,

soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Tro-

ches" containing delicate ingredients, allay Inflamma-

tory and Bronchial Irritation.

"That trouble in my Throat, for which the

"Troches" are a specific having made

me often a more vigorous man."

BROWN'S

TROCHES

"I recommend their use in all cases of

"Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, or Irritation of

"Soreness of the Throat, Relief the Coughing Cough

"to Consumption, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore

"and Catarrh, Croup, and all the ailments of the

Should the terrible conflagrations that are sweeping over the country in all directions prove as frequent and disastrous for a twelve month to come as they have during the last eighteen months, very many of the small Fire Insurance Companies, having their agents scattered throughout the west, must go to the wall, there is no salvation for them. If you would be safe, safe, safe, and secure, always insure with companies that are known to be sound. Such, and such only, are represented at

DIMOCK'S

Insurance & Real Estate

AGENCY.

ITS SUCCESS UNPARALLELED

In the Annals of Insurance!



Cash Capital, - - - \$400,000 00

Cash Assets, - - - \$582,325 00

The Phenix Company

devotes its entire time and attention to the business of

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY,

and having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that pur-

pose, is enabled to offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for prompt-

ness for the settlement of losses, the

Phenix has no rival in America.

H. Kellogg, S. L. Loomis,

Secretaries.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 31 and 33 West Third Street, - - - Cincinnati.

R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agents.

THE HOME

of

New York City:

Cash Capital and Surplus,

\$1,500,000.00.

This Company has the largest Cash Capital of any in

New York, and is emphatically one of the solid

institutions of this country.

SOUND, ALWAYS.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE

IN THE

Profits Without Liability.

THREE-FOURTHS

OF THE

PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS

DIVIDED ANNUALLY

TO

POLICY-HOLDERS.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE CO.

15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, - - - \$500,000 00

Assets July 1, 1860, - - - \$603,308 33

Liabilities, - - - 14,732 43

The attention of the community is respectfully called

to the following features in connection with this Com-

pany:—By insuring in this company, the advantages

of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with

the additional advantage afforded in the security given

by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not

presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

The dividends to customers, already declared, are as fol-

lows:

1st Division to Policy-Holders, 1857, 334 Oct

2d " " " " 1858, 50 "

3d " " " " 1859, 50 "

4th " " " " 1860, 45 "

Second—The security given, which is already large,

will constantly increase with each year of successful

operation. This is achieved clearly in the following

statement, showing the position of the company in each

year since the new system was adopted.

Only the Net Assets of the Company, - - - \$70,203 64

1857, - - - 69,719 64

1858, - - - 71,908 22

1859, - - - 80,681 81

1860, - - - 93,208 28

Third—The insured incur no liability whatever, while

obtaining these advantages of security and economy.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secy. GEO. T. HOPE, Pres.

Great Falls, And Socy.

THE SECURITY

OF

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital and Surplus,

\$620,000,00.

75 Per Cent of the Net Profits

OF THE BUSINESS

DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG POLICY-HOLDERS.

With its Half Million of Dollars Capital, and large

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Holden, Kemp & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.



TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians

Glass Ware, Wine and Liquors for Med-

ical purposes. Great West-

ern Depot for Patent

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully solicited.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!

TO USE THE

Extract Tonquin Musk

FOR SALE BY

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

